Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT 27, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 39.

Poetry.

THE RISING OF THE PEOPLE.

Poem delivered before the Phi Beta Kappi Society of Harvard University.

BY ELBRIDGE JEFFERSON CUTLER.

The drum's wild roar awakes the land; the fife is calling shrill;
Ten thousand starry banners blaze on town, and bay, and hill;
Our crowded streets are throbbing with the soldiers' measured tramp;
Among our bladed cornfields gleam the white tents of the camp.
The thunders of the rising war hush Labor's drowsy hum,
And heavy to the ground the first dark drops of battle come.
The souls of men flame up anew; the narrow heart expands;
And woman brings her patient faith to nerve her eager hands.
Thank God! we are not buried yet, though long in trance we lay.
Thank God! the fathers need not blush to own their sons to-day.

Oh! sad and slow the weeks went by; each held his anxious breath,
Like one who waits, in helpless fear, some sorrow great as death.
Oh! scarcely was there faith in God, nor any trust in man,
While fast along the Southern sky the blightning shadow ran.
It veiled the stars, one after one; it hushed the patriot's song,
And stole from men the sacred sense that parteth right from wrong.
Then a red flash, the lightning across the darkness broke,
And with a voice that shook the land the guns of Sumter spoke:
Wake, sons of heroes, wake! The age of heroes dawns again;
Truth takes in hand her ancient sword, and calls her loyal men.
Lo! brightly o'er the breaking day shines Freedom's holy star.
Peace cannot cure the sickly time. All hail, the healer, War!

That call was heard by Plymouth Rock; 'twas heard in Boston Bay;
Then up the piny streams of Maine sped on its ringing way.
New Hampshire's rocks, Vermont's green hills, it kindled into flame;
Rhode Island felt her mighty soul bursting her little frame:
The Empire City started up, her golden fetters rent,
And, meteor-like, across the North the fiery message sent;
Over the breezy prairie land, by bluff and lake it ran,
Till Kansas bent his arm, and laughed to find himself a man;
Then on, by cabin and by camp, by stony wastes and sands,
It rang exultant down the sea where the Golden City stands.

And wheresoe'r the summons came, there rose an angry din,
As when upon a rocky coast a stormy tide comes in.
Straightway the fathers gathered voice, straightway the sons arose,
With flushing cheek, as when the East with day's red current glows.
Hurrah! the long despair is past; our fading hopes renew,
The fog is lifting from the land, and lo, the ancient blue!
We learn the secret of the deeds the sires have handed down,
To fire the youthful soldier's zeal, and tend his green renown.
Who lives for country, through his arm feels all her forces flow,
'Tis easy to be brave for truth, as for the rose to blow.

Oh! Law, fair form of Liberty, God's light is on thy brow.
Oh! Liberty, thou soul of Law, God's very self art thou:
One the clear river's sparkling flood that clothes the bank with green;
And one the line of stubborn rock that holds the water in—
Friends, whom we cannot think apart, seeming each other's foe.
Twin flowers upon a single stalk with equal grace that grow.
Oh! fair ideas, we write your name across our banner's fold;
For you the sluggard's brain is fire; for you, the coward bold.
Oh! daughter of the bleeding past! Oh! hope the prophets saw!
God give us Law in Liberty, and Liberty in Law!

Full many a heart is aching with mingled joy and pain,
For those who go so proudly forth and may not come again;
And many a heart is aching for those it leaves behind,
As a thousand tender histories throng in upon the mind.
The old men bless the young men and praise their bearing high;
The women in the doorways stand to wave them bravely by.
One threw her arms about her boy, and said, "Good bye, my son;
God help thee do the valiant deeds thy father would have done."
One held up to a bearded man a little child to kiss.
And said, "I shall not be alone, for thy dear love and this."
And one, a rosebud in her hand, leant at a soldier's side;
"Thy country weds thee first," she said; "be I thy second bride."

Oh! mothers, when, around your hearths ye count your cherished ones,
And miss from the enchanted ring the flower of all your sons;
Oh! wives, when o'er the cradled child ye bend at evening's fall,
And voices which the heart can hear across the distance call;
Oh! maids, when, in the sleepless nights ye ope the little case,
And look till ye can look no more upon the proud young face,
Not only pray the Lord of Life, who measures mortal breath,
To bring the absent back unscathed out of the fire of death;
Oh! pray with that divine content which God's best favor draws,
That, whatsoever lives or dies, he save his holy cause!

So out of shop and farmhouse, from shore and inland glen,
Thick as the bees in clover time, are swarming armed men;
Along the dusty roads in haste the eager columns come,
With flash of sword and musket's gleam, the bugle and the drum.
Ho! comrades, see the starry flag, broad-waving at our head.
Ho! comrades, mark the tender light on the dear emblems spread.
Our fathers' blood has hallowed it; 'tis part of their renown;
And palsied be the caitiff hand would pluck its glories down!
Hurrah! hurrah! it is our home, where'er thy colors fly;
We win with thee the victory, or in the shadow die!

Oh! women, drive the rattling loom, and gather in the hay;
For all the youth worth love and truth are marshalled for the fray.
Southward the hosts are hurrying, with banners wide unfurled,
From where the stately Hudson floats the wealth of half the world;
From where, amid his clustered isles, Lake Huron's waters gleam;
From where the Mississippi pours an unpolluted stream;
From where Kentucky's fields of corn bend in the southern air;
From broad Ohio's luscious vines; from Jersey's orchadrs fair;
From where, between his fertile slopes, Nebraska's rivers run;
From Pennsylvania's iron hills; from woody Oregon;
And Massachusetts led the van, as in the days of yore,
And gave her reddest blood to cleanse the stones of Baltimore.

Oh! mothers, sisters, daughters, spare the tears ye fain would shed;
Who seem to die in such a cause, ye cannot call them dead.
They live upon the lips of men, in picture, bust and song,
And nature folds them in her heart, and keeps them safe from wrong.

Oh! length of days is not a boon the brave man prayeth for;
There are a thousand evils worse than death or any war—
Oppression, with his iron strength, fed on the souls of men,
And Licenses, with the hungry brood that haunt his ghastly den.
But like bright stars ye fill the eye; adoring hearts ye draw;
Oh! sacred grace of Liberty; oh! majesty of Law.

Hurrah! the drums are beating; the fife is calling shrill;
Ten thousand starry banners flame on town, and bay, and hill;
The thunders of the rising war drown Labor's peaceful hum;
Thank God that we have lived to see the saffron morning come—
The morning of the battle call, to every soldier dear!
Oh joy! the cry is "Forward!" Oh, joy! the foe is near!
For all the crafty men of peace have failed to purge the land;
Hurrah! the ranks of battle close; God takes his cause in hand!

For the Inquirer.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, Sept. 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—As we are now in the midst of what some people call the "Black Republican war," we would like to inquire what the name "Black Republican" means, and from whence it originated.—Time and again have we heard persons who *profess* to have *good sense*, call their neighbors, (honest union men) "Black Republicans." Do they call all who uphold the present administration Black Republicans? If so how many good, honest, Democrats from the ranks of the (scidisant) Democratic party, do we find among the number? Are they Black Republicans? They must be according to their own specious reasoning, for they are found (as they say) in bad company, hence from this we conclude that all who uphold the present administration, are "Black Republicans." Those persons who call their neighbors Black Republicans, in the face of everything that has been said, notwithstanding the bill that congress has passed, declaring that to free the negroes is no part of the object of the present war they still assert, that the object of the war is to free the (niggers) negroes. If they had had, no light upon the subject, we might then reason with them: but since they have had all the light and information that any reasonable man could ask, we in the language of the poet would say,

"A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

also that one mark of a liar is to persevere in a false assertion in face of eveidence to the contrary. If the name "Black Republican" means an "abolitionist" or one who wishes to free the negroes, we disclaim it. We are not an "abolitionist."—While there are some who uphold the government, who do entertain such views, it is not fair to call *all* the friends of the administration "abolitionists. If the name Black Republican means an uncompromising union man, we rejoice in the cognomen.

If this then is the true state of the case, (and it must be according to their own showing) all who are not "Black Republicans" must best be *enemies of the Government*, TRAITORS TO THEIR COUNTRY — There is no crime in all the catalogues filed in the archives of human depravity, that exceeds in enormity, the sin of the TRAITOR. Let those whose black hearts are plotting their country's ruin, learn their fate from Romans 13, 1, 2, and while there is no salvation for them we deem ourselves justifiable in adding the cause which Moore puts in the mouth of his "Fire worshippers,"

"O for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whom treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
And blasts them in the hour of might!
May life's unblessed cup for him
Be drugged with treacheries to the brim,—
With hopes, that but allure to fly,
With joys, that vanish while he sips,
Like dead-sea fruits, that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips!
His country's curse, his children, shame,
Outcast of virtue, peace, and fame,
May he, at last, with lips of flame,
On the parched desert thirsting die,—
While lakes, that shone in mockery nigh,
Are fading off untouched, untasted,
Like the once glorious hopes he blasted!
And when from earth his spirit flies,
Just prophet, let the damned one dwell
Full in the sight of Paradise,
Beholding heaven, and feeling hell!"

NEUKOSMIAN.

A sensible wife looks for her enjoyment at home—a silly one, abroad.

CAMP TENNALLY, D. C. Sept. 11th 1861

DEAR INQUIRER:—Suffering from a severe attack of "Chills and Feaver," I have been unable to write you my accustomed letters, but as I am once more in a state of convalescence, I will endeavor to keep you posted with the movements of the "Reserves," in future.—Yesterday, and to-day have been of more than usual interest to us, as the announcement was given for a grand review, of the 12 regiments, under Gen. McCall, at which time His Excellency, A. G. Curtin would be present, to present each regiment a full stand of colors. The regiments were drawn upon the review ground, one half mile from the encampment, of the 8th, on a beautiful eminence. Gov. Curtin was proceeded by the President, Gen. McClelland, and Staff with distinguished Pennsylvanians, among whom were Secretary Cameron, Hon. E. McPherson, Alex. King, and F. Jordan of Bedford. Gov. Curtin, appeared in a barouche and was introduced to the President, by Gen. McClellan, a cordial welcome was given him, after which he proceeded to present the colors of the respective regiments, which were among the finest standards in the service. The number of each regiment is neatly inscribed upon the banner.

Gov. Curtin then addressed the regiments in a full, clear voice, but the concourse was too great, for all to hear. His remarks, were spirited, and produced a happy effect.

The 8th, on returning to camp were addressed by Lieut. Col. Olliphant, upon the importance of protecting the "National Emblem," which was first presented them, and asking them to pledge with him, their lives fortunes, and sacred honors in carrying it to *victory or death*, in the present struggle "He was assured by the most tremendous cheering, of the bloody 8th that they would follow him, and the flag wherever they might lead. To-day the greatest excitement prevails in camp, oweing to heavy firing, in the direction of Lewinsville, as we occupy an elivated position we can see the smoke of each discharge, as it curls its way through the groves, distinctly and occasionally a bomb is seen to burst in the air All is excitement, and we are purposing to go to the scene of action. Before we received the orders to march, the 8th were ready, and repaired immediately, to Gen. McCall's headquarters, in Tennally, near one half hour before any of the other regiments arrived. They started on double quick for chain bridge, two miles distant, where they arrived in a short time, but as night come on, the firing ceased. And they were ordered back to camp where they arrived, just in time to avoid a heavy rain. All seemed disappointed, in not having a chance to get a smack at the rebels. We learned from the boys the true statement of things, which was that Col. Stephens of the New York "Highland Regiment" had gone toward Lewinsville, with some 1000 men to make a reconnoisance of the country which he effected without any molestation, but as he was about returning some 5000 rebels, attempted to cut him off, but as the boys had a battery with them, they drove the rebels before them silencing their batteries. The killed on on our side will amount to some six or seven, of that of the enemy, there can be no correct estimate.

Yours, &c., FRANK.

Flag Presentation to the Pennsylvania Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 2 P. M.—The weather this morning was cloudy, but it soon cleared off splendidly. The city was very quiet and orderly.

At nine o'clock Gov. Curtin and his party started from Williard's for the camps of the Reserve Regiments of Pennsylvania, to which the Governor was to present the flags.

The Governor rode in a carriage and was escorted by the Fifth Regiment of Reserves, Col. Simmons, and there were five military bands also in attendance.

A train of forty carriages containing distinguished Pennsylvanians also followed.

At about eleven o'clock the procession reached the camps. The twelve regiments were drawn up, six in the front and six in the rear, on the crest of a gentle elevation.

President Lincoln and Secretary Cameron arrived in a carriage soon after the Governor, and the other members of the Cabinet followed in other carriages.

Then came Major General McClellan and his staff, who were received with applause and cheers all along the line.

Salutes were fired in honor of the President and the Governor.

The colors to be presented to the regiments were then brought forward, and Gov. Curtin proceeded to the extreme left of the line, and delivered that designed for the Twelfth Regiment to its commanding officer Col. Taggart.

The Governor said, "In behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I present these colors to the Twelfth Regiment."

Col. Taggart replied, thanking the Governor for the gift, and declaring that the colors should ever be honored in the hands of the Twelfth.

Stirring national music was played by one of the bands as the color company took charge of the flag.

The same ceremony, with little variation, was then repeated with Col. McCalmont's regiment, the Tenth; Col. Harvey's, the Seventh, and all the others.

Mr. Russell, correspondent of the London *Times* was present, with many other newspaper people. He surveyed the proceedings with a supercilious air.

All the Pennsylvanians present were delighted with the affair. The troops are in perfect drill and excellent spirits.

The camp is in a fine picturesque position, with long undulating hills on all sides. At a distance Washington and the Potomac are seen, while multitudes of white tents glitter on the hills.

Among the spectators present were Morton McMichael, Henry C. Carey, Charles Gilpin and Sheriff Kern, who are a Committee here to urge upon the War Department the erection of defences for Philadelphia.

They had an interview with Secretary Cameron, early to day, and their project was favorably received.

During the exercises this morning a despatch was delivered to Gen. McClellan, which he pondered over intently for some time in consultation with his staff.

Interesting from Frederick, Md.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 18.—Immediately after the farce was gone through with yesterday afternoon, of calling the roll and adjourning the two branches of the Legislature, an unusual stir took place in this community. Companies of a Wisconsin regiment were observed passing through the city in different directions, and very soon it was found that the city was walled in with troops, so far as an outlet was concerned. No one was allowed to pass out without a pass from the Provost Marshal, whose office was soon crowded with an excited throng of people who had been stopped and turned back. In the meantime Lieutenant Carmichael of the Baltimore Police, was moving quietly about with his officers, accompanied by a squad of military, making arrests, commencing with the Legislature, and especially the clerks, who contended that they would keep the Legislative machine going until a quorum should arrive.

The first occupant of the guard house was the Clerks of the House, Milten G Kidd.—His Assistant, Thomas H. Moore, could not be found till late in the evening, but he was finally arrested. The Clerk of the Senate, Mr. Kilgour, and his Assistant, Mr. Carmack, were also found after much difficulty, and taken to the same destination. Mr Gordon and Mr. McCubbin, of Alleghany, were next taken and soon Messrs. Salamon and Durant were also in durance vile.

An effort was then made to find Messrs. Kessler and Mills. At a late hour Mr. Kessler was arrested, but at the last accounts Mr. Mills had not been taken. The aim of the officers was to arrest all the members who voted for Mr. Wallis's famous report, 30,000 copies of which were yesterday seized, and appropriated for camp uses, as being a treasonable document. During the afternoon the Union members of the Senate and House met in caucus, and resolved, that the action of the Senators present in not assembling, having virtually brought the Legislature to an end, they would return to their homes and not again attempt to reassemble! Mr. Long was in the meantime delegated to prepare a brief statement, to be signed and published by the members present. The arrest of the clerks will prevent them from calling the roll, and so the Legislature is at an end.

Several of the most noisy and active Secessionists in town have also been arrested. The prisoners remained in the guard-house all night and will be sent to Fort McHenry this morning.

[SECOND DESPATCH]

FREDFRICK, Sept. 18.—The Union members of both the House and Senate refused to meet this morning, and the Legislature is virtually dead, all the officers being under arrest to prevent the calling of the roll.

The Union members will leave this afternoon for home and the Secession members for Fort McHenry.

The city is quiet. The talk of an invasion by Johnston is laughed at. Union flags are flying, with the motto "The Union must be preserved."

A KENTUCKIAN ON FREMONT.—A letter from Mason county, Kentucky, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says:—

That's the talk! Fremont's proclamation It will affect more than a dozen victories; has the ring of business; looks the struggle plump in its face, and with a single blow breaks its back. It is folly to dodge round this matter any longer; the Cotton States have precipitated this rebellion upon us, and we must accept the issue with all its dire calamites. Does anybody suppose that the slavery question can be kept out of the very issue it has created? Up to this time our Goverument has endeavored to ignore it with no very agreeable results, it must be confessed. Hereafter it must take its place in the contest, and every day it lasts will slavery more and more advance towards the front of the fight. This is an inevitable result. All the statesmen & philanthropists in the world could not prevent it.

STARVATION IN MEMPHIS.—Hunger begins to pinch the rebels in Tennessee. The Memphis Avalanche says that the destitution of the poor in that city is daily on the increase. The sum donated to the wives and children of volunteers by the county court is no longer paid, the amount having been so much larger than was anticipated, emptied the treasury.—The result is that those soldiers who enlisted, relying upon receiving the amount appropriated now see their wives and children in an actual suffering condition.

From Western Virginia we have news of another success of the National arms. Gen. Lee, on the 13th, renewed the attack along the entire line at Cheat Mountain. After a long contest Gen. Reynolds repulsed him, with a considerable loss on the Rebel side, and very little on ours. Lee's force was large, but he feared the approach of Rosecrans. Wise and Floyd were retreating as rapidly as possible at the latest accounts.

The police of Baltimore were yesterday actively engaged in arresting the Secession members of the Maryland Legislature. So many have been taken or frightened away, that a quorum cannot be obtained.

Educational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE.

☞All communications for this department may be addressed to the Editor, at Bedford, Bedford county, Pa

We invite the attention of our readers, to the following extract from the Memphis School Report. The arguments advanced, admit of an extended application, and in view of opinions we have lately heard expressed by citizens of this county, we deem them particularly appropriate for this locality.

We occasionally meet intelligent men in our own city, who seriously question the justice and expediency of those laws which impose a tax upon the property of one man to educate the children of another. No man presumes to doubt the policy of that system of taxation which is essential for the administration of the criminal justice of the country, and which keeps in employment a police force to guard the life and property of the citizen in the broad light of day, and through the still watches of the night. And yet, is not the policy, which through the conservative influences of education anticipates and *prevents* crime, wiser and more economical than the one which waits for its commission, neglects and discards the moral forces of society, and then incurs an enormous annual outlay by resorting to the terrors of the code and the penitentiary for its *punishment* and correction? Is it not better to build school-houses in every ward of our city, and place there sentinels of truth and knowledge, who, by early, constant, and wholesome discipline, will prepare the minds of our youth for the useful and honorable employments of life, and rouse their natures to generous and heroic self-sacrifice in the race of virtuous conduct, than to station a police man in every nook and alley, and adorn our squares with houses of reform and *fine* specimens of prison architecture? Our school teachers will constitute a *moral* police stronger than all the myrmidons of the law. We are not so romantic as to suppose that education will altogether arrest the march of crime, but that it will be greatly diminished, as the moral and intellectual tone of the community is raised, no longer admits of question among the most enlightened teachers and legislators. In this connection, we will introduce a brief extract from a recent school report of the Board of Education of Chicago:

"In 1847, 1,122 persons were convicted of crime in the several counties of the State of New York. Of these only six were reported as well educated, and only twenty two as having a common school education. In 1848, 1,345 persons were returned as criminals in the same State. Of these ten were reported as having a good education, and only twenty-three as having received the advantages of common schools. For nine consecutive years, in the same State, from 1840 to 1849, inclusive, 27,949 persons were returned as having been convicted of crime; and of these, 128 were "well educated;" one-half of the remainder could only read and write; and the total no., 13,112 were entirely destitute of any education whatever. The same is true of other States, and the history of criminals, wherever found, presents the same dark picture for our consideration."

It is not our desire to enter upon the broard and beaten field of argument upon this question. But we know that insiduous efforts have been made, and will continue to be made, to break down the free school system; and it behooves every friend of that system to have a constant and vigilant eye to its stability and support. Free schools with us have become a daily necessity, and, in spite of occasional clamor, are deeply interwoven with the hopes and sympathies of a large portion of the community. Nearly five hundred children are educated from year to year in these schools, which, but for them, would receive no education at all. Let us suppose five hundred human beings thrown annually upon society without a single idea derived directly from a book or a newspaper, and many of these without the advantages of home discipline, and that too in a popular representative government.—Can it be the interest and policy of our citizens to encourage such a condition of things, and to deny the boon of knowledge to so large a number of those growing up in our midst?

In reading over some of the New York school reports, we lately met with a speech of the Hon. Wm. W. Campbell, Judge of the Superior Court, delivered on the occasion of an inauguration of a school building in one of the wards of the city, from which we give the following extract:

"In a country like ours the cause of education is of vital interest. The spirit of our institutions makes every man a ruler. Questions affecting government, and individuals, and communities, are brought directly before him for his decision. In the exercise of his power as a freeman, in the use of his elective franchise, he disposes of peace and of war; overturns one party and sets up another, and thus aids in directing and controlling the march of empire. He becomes thus all powerful for good or for evil. He may not wield the sword, but he wields the greater power—the power which directs and governs the sword.—The ballot which he holds in his hand falls it is said—

"as still
As snow flakes fall upon the sod;
But executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God."

"How important that he should be educated. How necessary that he should be familiar with the history, the policy, and the interests of his country. The child must be educated so that the republic suffer no harm from the ignorance of the citizen. The property of him who has no children to educate is taken for the education of the children upon the same principle that it is taken for the support of government and to sustain the administration of justice.—It is for the benefit of the Commonwealth, as it is used to render life and liberty, as well as property itself, more secure. This I understand to be a great and cardinal principle of American progress. How far it is consistent with this great principle to clothe with equal power great masses of ignorant men who have grown up to manhood without education and without experience in liberal institutions, must be considered at other times and in other places. We are here to rejoice in the education of the children of the Republic. May the time arrive, and that speedily, when every man and woman in the whole land shall at least be able to read and write. May we always remember that the power of a country grows and strengthens with the growth and education of the people."

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

To His Excellency, B. Magoffin, Governor of the State of Kentuckp.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th inst, in which you "urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky of the military force now organized and in camp within that State" is received.

I may not possess full and precisely accurate knowledge upon this subject, but I believe it is true that there is a military force in camp within Kentucky, acting by authority of the United States, which force is not very large, and is now being augmented.

I also believe that some arms have been furnished to this force by the United States.

I also believe this force consists exclusively of Kentuckians, having their camp in the immediate vicinity of their own homes, and not assailing or menacing any of the good people of Kentucky.

In all I have done in the premises, I have acted upon the urgent solicitation of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what I believed, and still believe, to be the wish of a majority of all the Union-loving people of Kentucky.

While I have conversed on this subject with many eminent men of Kentucky, including a large majority of her members of Congress, I do not remember that any one of them, or any other person except your Excellency and the bearers of your Excellency's letter, has urged me to remove the military force from Kentucky, or to disband it. One other very worthy citizen of Kentucky did solicit me to have the augmenting of the force suspended for a time.

Taking all the means within my reach to form a judgement, I do not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that this force shall be removed beyond her limits; and, with this impression, I must respectfully decline to remove it.

I most cordially sympathize with your Excellency in the wish to preserve the peace of my own native State, Kentucky; but it is with regret I search and cannot find in your not very short letter any declaration or intimation that you entertain any desire for the preservation of the Federal Union. Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

Another Railroad Massacre Over One Hundred Killed and Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Last night about half past eight o'clock, a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, containing a portion of Colonel Torchin's Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, while passing over a bridge, near Huron, Indiana, one hundred and forty-three miles west of Cincinnati, fell through, killing and wounding over one hundred soldiers. The news reached here late last night, when a special train was dispatched to the assistance of the survivors.

The following despatch has been received from the operator at Hudson, dated ten minutes after one o'clock this morning.

"The bridge No. 48 was broken in two.—It let four cars down into the bed of the creek and one car passed over safely. There are about one hundred wounded, and ten or fifteen killed. The Colonel of the regiment says there is about that number killed, although nearly all of one company are missing.

It is thought that the bridge was weakened by some malicious persons.

Later Intelligence.

CINCINNATI, Sept 18.—The disaster on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad proves worse than at first reported. Four passenger cars were precipitated into the creek, and one box and one baggage car fell on top of them.

These cars contained Companies E, F, G, and I, and the two latter companies are the principal sufferers. Captain Howard, of Company I, is among the killed.

Up to eleven o'clock this morning about thirty killed had been taken out, and more are supposed to be beneath the wreck.

A train is now on the way here with 92 wounded. The impression at the scene is that there have been from 40 to 50 killed!

There seems to be but little doubt that the bridge had been tampered with by malicious or traitorous persons.

The bridge war sixty feet span and ten feet high, and was only recently inspected.

LINCOLN AND JACKSON.—David Tod, the old wheel horse of Democracy in Ohio, said in a recent speech at Cleveland, "I am frank to confess that I heartily indorse and approve every act of Mr. Lincoln since his inauguration. I would support him as soon as I would Andrew Jackson."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Sept. 27, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

UNION TICKET,

In favor of encouraging the Government in its efforts to sustain itself, and for putting down the present iniquitous rebellion.

Legislature,
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
OF EAST PROVIDENCE,
EDWARD M. SCHROCK,
OF SOMERSET COUNTY.
Associate Judge,
JOHN METZGAR,
OF JUNIATA.
Treasurer,
MARTIN MILBURN,
OF BEDFORD BOROUGH.
Commissioner,
WILLIAM KEEFFE,
OF BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.
Poor Director,
JACOB EVANS,
OF LONDONDERRY.
Auditor,
SAMUEL M. OVERAKER,
OF COLERAIN.

Judicial Conference.

We publish the proceedings of the Judicial Conference which assembled at the Juniata Crossings, on Tuesday last, in another column. Somerset County was not represented. Hon. James Nill of Franklin County was nominated on first ballot. The Conferees from Bedford and Fulton Counties *were instructed* by County Conventions to vote for Hon. Alex. King.—Notwithstanding *their instructions*, Messrs. Rowland Austin and George Wilds, two of the Fulton Conferees, voted along with those from Franklin, and nominated Mr. Nill on first ballot. Could anything be more base?—If these men had acted *honestly* Mr. King would have received six *votes* on first ballot, and have been nominated. A President Judge ought to be nominated and elected free from any charge of treachery on the part of his friends. We regret that this is not so in this case.

The two candidates now for President Judge, are Democrats, and are both Union men. Hon. Wilson Reilly volunteered his services for his country, and was elected Captain of his company, and has done much good in his speeches in favor of the cause of the Union. He is well qualified for this important office. Mr. Nill is also a strong and influential Union man, and has all the qualifications necessary to make a good Judge. They stand before the people of Bedford County on nearly equal footing as to claims and qualifications, and we are not yet decided whether we will support either of these gentlemen, or some other, for this responsible position.

A meeting of the ladies of this Borough was held at the Court House, on Friday evening the 20th inst., for the purpose of organizing a central association for the County of Bedford, the object of which is to adopt measures to provide stockings for the Pennsylvania Volunteers, in answer to the invitation of the Quarter Master General of the State.

A large number of ladies were in attendance and after a free interchange of opinions, and the manifestation of a very lively interest in regard to the objects of the meeting, the association was organized by the selection of the following officers:—

President,
Miss HESTER S. BARCLAY.
Vice Presidents,
Mrs. Eliza Thomson,
" Virginia Tate.
Secretaries,
Mrs. Ellen C. Hall,
" Lousa Brashear.
Corresponding Secretaries;
Mrs. Anna Mower,
" Susan Harry,
Miss Julia Montgomery,
" Christina King,
" Libbie Arnold.
Executive Committee,
Mrs. Susan Jordan,
" Hannah Shires,
" Ann Cramer,
" Elizabeth Loyer,
" Mary Kepler,
Miss Eliza Brown,
" Mary Ball,
" Emma Barclay,
" Caroline Potts.
Treasurer and acting Secretary,
Hon. S. L. Russell.

The meeting then adjourned and notice was given that the Executive Committee would meet on the next evening at the residence of Mr. Tate.

We are happy to say, that this patriotic enterprize of the ladies of Bedford, promises to be attended with the most complete success. The Executive Committee at once entered upon the discharge of their duties and have everywhere been met with the most liberal encouragement on the part of the citizens of the town. Similar associations will, no doubt, be formed in every township. In no better way can the ladies of the county, cheer the hearts of the brave soldiers who have left the comforts of home to do battle in defence of their beloved country.

MODE OF VOTING.

The President Judge will be voted on one ticket, the other candidates on another, at the next election.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Convention which met on the 13th Aug. last, placed in nomination George W. Householder, Esq., for the Legislature. A number of persons from different parts of Bedford County believing, that it would best subserve the interests of the country, that Mr. Householder should withdraw from the candidacy for the Legislature, about two-thirds of the delegates signed a paper requesting him so to do. Mr. Householder thereupon called the Convention together last Tuesday, and that body after some discussion, adjourned without taking any action on the matter whatever.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

The Republicans have carried California, electing all three Congressmen, Governor, Lieut. Governor and other state officers. They have a majority, over all opposition.

FOR THE WAR!

Capt. Ryce and Lieut. Barndollar, will leave with their Company for the seat of war, on Monday next. This is a fine chance for patriotic young men who wish to serve their country.

A fine company left Woodberry the other day, for the seat of war. This makes two companies from Morrisons Cove, in the service. Bedford County is coming out.

The reported surrender of Mulligan, at Lexington, is not credited in St. Louis.

Next Tuesday week will be the election

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.

Sept. 24th, 1861.—Conference met at the Juniata Crossings

On motion of A. N. Rankin, S. L. Russell was appointed president, and on motion of D. O. Gehr, George Wilds, was appointed secretary.

Upon calling on the names of the conferees, it appeared that

D. O. Gehr, T. B. Kenady and A. N. Rankin, were present from Franklin County.

R. Austin, George Wilds and John McIlvaine, were present from Fulton County.

R. D. Barclay, B. R. Ashcom and S. L. Russell, were present from Bedford County.

No person appeared from Somerset County.

On motion of Mr. Austin, it was resolved that the conference vote viva voce.

Mr. Rankin nominated Hon. James Nill.

Mr. Barclay, nominated Hon. Alexander King.

Messrs Gehr, Kenedy, Rankin, Wilds and Austin, voted for Mr. Nill.

Messrs. McIlvain, Barclay, Ashcom and Russell, voted for Mr. King.

Mr. Nill having rec'd a majority of votes was declaired nominated.

On motion of Mr. Rankin the nomination of Mr. Nill, was made unanimous.

After addresses from Messrs. Gehr, Kenedy, Austin, Rankin, Russell and Barclay, the conference adjourned sine die.

Great Battle at Lexington, Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 18.—Two couriers have just arrived from Lexington, with the following intelligence, which is believed by the commanding officer here to be in the main reliable.

General Price commenced the attack on the entrenchments at Lexington on Monday. Col. Mulligan, the commander of the Federal troops made a vigorous defence, and the fight all day, was very severe. Throughout the day General Price assaulted the works, but was repulsed with great loss.

The fighting was renewed on Tuesday morning, but the assault was feebly sustained when the couriers left. General Lane was at Johnstown, Bates county, with a force of from two thousand to three thousand, marching to the relief of Lexington.

The rebel loss on Monday is said to be 4,000, and that of the Federal troops 800, but this is probably an exaggeration.

[SECOND DESPATCH]

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 18—On Monday afternoon Gen. Price again sent to Lexington, summoning Col. Mulligan to surrender. Colonel Mulligan's reply was—"Tell him to go to hell."

The enemy immediately opened upon him with artillery, and attempted to rally under its cover. They were repulsed with tremendous loss, and our flag is still waving.

Gen. Lane, with an estimated force of five thousand Kansas troops, is reported to be within forty miles of Lexington, rapidly advancing to reinforce Col. Mulligan.

Other Federal troops are rapidly moving forward from St. Joseph and other points to reinforce Mulligan.

The Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth Indiana Regiments have gone to Lexington on the steamers Des Moines and White Cloud.

These reinforcements number about 6000 effective trooops, and will reach Lexington tomorrow morning, the 19th.

Every confidence is felt here that Colonel Mulligan will be able to hold Lexington until reinforcements arrive.

The Osage bridge, eleven miles from here, on the Pacific Railroad, is said to be the first point threatened by Ben. McCulloch's forces, now believed to be advancing rapidly from the southwest.

Latest Reports from Lexington.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 19.—Advises by private letter from Lexington to-day (Thursday) say Gen. Price attacked the Federals at 10 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning, with a force of 30,000 rebels, the Federal force being estimated at from 3000 to 4000. The Federals fought them for two hours, when the Secessionists drove them back into their entrenchments.

The Chicago Irish Regiment, Col. Mulligan, then came out and charged them at the point of the bayonet, scattering the rebels in all directions.

Gen. Price was to attack them again this morning with seventeen pieces of artillery.

No statement of loss on either side is given.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 20—At the head quarters of Colonel Mulligan, at Lexington, there is supposed to be a force of 3500 men, as follows:

Chicago Irish Regiment, Colonel Mulligan, 900

Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Marshall, 600.

A Kansas regiment, number unknown.

Mounted Home Guards, 500.

Infantry Home Guards, 500, together with three 6-pounders, one howitzer and two mortars.

The Federal scouts who have just come in report that firing was still going on at Lexington on Wednesday evening.

The rebels are said to have no shells, shrapnel, or cannister, and nothing but round shot and slugs.

Nearly three thousand Government horses and mules are within Col. Mulligan's entrenchments, requiring much care to prevent a stampede.

POSITION OF THE FORCES AT LEXINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—In order to avoid confusion and correct many contradictory statements relative to the position of Lexington and the opposing forces of Colonel Mulligan and General Price, it is deemed necessary to make the following explanation:

The General direction of the Missouri river at Lexington is from west to east, Lexington lying on the Southern bank. The early settlement, now called "Old Town," is situated back on a hill, and has been superseded by New Lexington, farther up the river, where the steamboat landing is, and which is the main city.

Colonel Mulligan's fortifications are on the ridge running at right angles between the two towns. They surround the Masonic College buildings—standing about a quarter of a mile from the river—which have been used as quarters for the troops, and strengthened to resist an artillery attack. The line of fortifications runs down to the river bluff, between which and the water's edge is a wide shelving beach. This is the point where the conflict took place on Tuesday for the possession of the ferry boats.

The main body of Price's army is situated at the Old Town, but the fortifications have been assailed from all sides except the river.

On Thursday of last week an attack was made from the Old Town by a strong party of roving rebels, who were repulsed with considerable loss, and the Old Town was shelled and burned, to prevent its being used as a shelter.

Lexington proper is in the possession of General Price, but it is not being made the theatre of conflict.

The reinforcements which left Jefferson City on Wednesday, if they were not assailed by batteries along the shore, must have reached the neighborhood of Lexington yesterday.—These trops could doubtless have been landed on the South side of river, the steamers having crossed to the Ferry. Gen. Sturgis' command being brought across, and the combined forces numbering about twelve thousand, marching on Lexington, with the assistance of Mulligan's heroes and Gen. Lane's command, can attack and completely rout Price's whole army.

A STARTLING REPORT

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—A special despatch to the *Times*, sent from Quincy, Illinois, at 1 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, says the mail agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, who arrived at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening from St. Joseph, states that Colonel Mulligan and his whole command at Lexington surrendered to General Price on Friday morning at 5 o'clock.

The siege continued from Monday until the time of the surrender.

Col. Mulligan's men were without water all day on Thursday, and Friday morning found them completely exhausted. They fought valiantly and desperately, but were compelled to yield to vastly superior numbers.

The number of Union troops killed is said to be from 800 to 900, while that of the rebels is estimated at some three or four thousand, with a proportionate number of wounded.

The report of the above battle and its unfortunate result is fully corroborated by passengers on the same train. The news was brought by stage to Hamilton, which is the the nearest point on the railroad to Lexington, being distant forty miles.

Of the fact of the surrender there can be no doubt.

A special despatch to the Chicago *Tribune* from headquartors, at St. Louis, received this (Sunday) evening says the surrender of Mulligan is not believed there, but that reinforcements were pushing toward him from four different directions.

Rout of the Rebel's at Blue Mills.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.—Fifteen hundred men, under Colonel Smith, overtook 3000 Secessionists as they were crossing the river at Blue Mills Landing, on the 17th, and completely routed them, killing between 150 and 200, and taking 12 prisoners.

The Federal loss was 50 killed and 25 wounded.

LATER DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21st.—Two fights occured at Blue Mills Landing on the 17th inst., the first between 500 of the Third Iowa regiment, with one piece of artillery, under Lieut. Col. Scott, and about 4000 rebels.

After a desperate struggle of several hours, duration, in which Lieutenant Colonel Scott lost 120 killed and wounded, and all his horses, he retreated slowly for half a mile, hauling his cannon by hand, when he took a position on an eminence and waited an attack, but the enemy did not pursue.

Not long after, Col. Smith's command, with four pieces of artillery, approached Blue Mills by another route, and engaged and routed the rebels as they were about crossing the river.

EXCITING NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—It is rumored that Gen. Buckner, of the rebel troops, has advanced on Elizabethtown.

The Federal troops are prepared for any emergency.

The following proclamation has just been received.

"*To the people of Kentucky:*

"The Legislature of Kentucky have been faithless to the will of the people. They have endeavored to make your gallant State a fortress, in which, under the guise of neutrality, the armed forces of the United States might secretly prepare to subjugate alike the people of Kentucky and the Southern States.

"It was not until after months of covert and open violation of your neutrality, with large encampments of Federal troops on your territory, and a recent official declaration of the President of the United States not to regard your neutral position, coupled with a well prepared scheme to seize an additional point in your territory which was of vital importance to the safety and defence of Tennessee, that the troops of the Confederacy, on the invitation of the people of Kentucky, occupied a defensive post in your State.

"In doing so, the commander announced his purpose to evacuate your territory simultaneously with a similar movement on the part of the Federal forces, whenever the Legislature of Kentucky shall undertake to enforce against both belligerents the strict neutrality which they have so often declared.

"I return amongst you, citizens of Kentucky, at the head of a force the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckians.—We do not come to molest any citizen, whatever may be his political opinions.

"Unlike the agents of the Northern despotism, who seek to reduce us to the condition of dependant vassals, we believe that the recognition of the civil rights of citizens is the foundation of constitutional liberty, and that the claim of the President of the United States to declare martial law, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to convert every barrack in the land into a Bastile, is nothing but the claim which other tyrants have assumed to subjugate a free people.

"The Confederate States occupy Bowling Green as a defensive position. I renew the pledges of the commanders of other columns of the Confederate troops to retire from the territory of Kentucky on the same conditions which will govern their movements.

"I further give you my own assurance that the force under my command will be used as an aid to the Government of Kentucky in carrying out the strict neutrality desired by its people, whenever they undertake to enforce it against the two belligerents alike.

(Signed) "S. R. BUCKNER,
"Brig. Gen. C. S. A.
"Bowling Green, Kentucky."

THE LATEST FROM LOUISVILLE.

PATRIOTIC PROCLAMATION OF GEN. ANDERSON.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—The following patriotic proclamation has just been issued by General Anderson.

"KENTUCKIANS!

"Called by the Legislature of this my native State, I hereby assume command of this Department.

"I come to inforce and not to make laws, and, God willing, to protect your property and your lives.

"The enemies of the country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who professed to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his State and his country. The invaders must, and, God willing, will be expelled.

"The leaders of the hostile forces who now approaches is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian, making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians.

"Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked. Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and of our State is a friend. Rally, then, my countrymen, around 'the flag our fathers loved,' and which has shielded us so long.

"I call you to arms for self-defence and for the protection of all that is dear to a freeman.

"Let us trust in God, and do our duty as did our fathers.

(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON,
"Brigadier General, U. S. A."

Governor Magoffin has also issued his proclamation, ordering Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by the recent resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature in reference to the expulsion of the invaders, and Gen. Crittenden has ordered the militia to be mustered forthwith into service.

Hamilton Pope, Brigadier General of the Home Guard, also calls upon the people in each ward in Louisville to meet this afternoon and organize into companies for the protection of the city.

The *Evening Bulletin* says that from seven thousand to eight thousand Confederate troops, with twenty one pieces of cannon, arrived at Bowling Green on Wednesday, taking a cannon and one hundred and twenty stand of arms belonging to the Bowling Green Home Guard. They sent six pieces of cannon and two thousand men to General Roger W. Hanson, the Confederate commander on Green River.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept, 21.—An influential charitable "Army Aid Association," comprising numerous members, has been formed here & acts in co-operation with similar associations in the various States.

The Baltimore *South* re-appears to-day as a neutral paper.

William Blanchard, of this city, has been appointed Consul at Melbourne. The salary is four thousand dollars per annum.

The Fremont difficulty is understood to have been settled. He will retain command of the Department of Missouri,

Information has been received from a scouting party in lower Maryland that they find large numbers of arms. They have also come upon several organized companies of Secessionists.

The demand on the Treasury Department for small treasury notes continues immense, far exceeding the ability to supply it at present.

A telegram received yesterday by a private officer of the Government, dated Indianapolis says Governor Morton and Colonel Wood left for Louisville on the 19th, on a special train, with guns and ammunition. The Governer has ordered the Home Guards and the regiments on the borders to hold themselves in readiness.

It is further added that ten thousand additional troops could leave that State in twenty four hours.

General Reynolds, who was at Cheat Mountain, has, the telegram states, driven the rebels from their position, killing nearly a hundred of them.

Colonel Kidwell, of the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, was surrounded twice, but repulsed the rebels with great gallantry and small loss to us. The date of the action is not mentioned.

The Government has accepted the tender of military services by the Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartrese; they will probably enter General McClellan's staff. The young Count de Penthievre, son of Prince de Joinville enters the United States Naval Academy. He is sixteen years of age.

Major Bansewein, late Aid-de-camp to Garibaldi, has to-day been commissioned in the military service.

Colonel Edward D. Baker, Senator from Oregon, has been appointed Major General of volunteers.

The *Star* of this evening repeats that Prince Salm Salm, of Prussia, has been appointed Colonel of the Kentucky Cavalry, now here, which is composed of Philadelphians.

General McClellan to-day preceded to the position of General McCall's division, where a grand review of from ten to twelve thousand troops took place.

On Thursday Colonel Cowden's First Massachusetts Regiment, now performing duty on the Peninsula, captured two wagon loads of of military clothing, arms, &c., destined to be smuggled across the Potomac for the use of the disunion troops. The seizure was made about fifteen miles from Leonardstown, Md.

SABATH OBSERVANCE IN THE ARMY.

The following orders were promulgated on Friday last:

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac,
Washington, Sept. 6, 1861.

General Orders No. 7:—The major general commanding desires and requests that in future there may be more perfect respect for the Sabbath on the part of his command. We are fighting in a holy cause and should endeavor to deserve the benign favor of the Creator.—Unless in the case of an attack by the enemy or some other extreme necessity, it is commended to commanding officers that all work shall be suspended on the Sabbath; that no unnecessary movements shall be made on that day, that the men shall as far as possible be permitted to rest from their labors; that they shall attend divine service after the customary morning inspection, and that officers and men alike use their influence to insure the utmost decorum and quiet on that day. The General commanding regards this as no idle form. One day's rest is necessary for man and animals.—More than this the observance of the holy day of the God of mercy and of battles is our sacred duty.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.
S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjutant-General.

The following speech was delivered at a "fighting convention" of the Democratic party in Westchester county N. Y., by Geo. A Brandreth.

I endorse the sentiments which the Hon. Daniel S. Dickenson has lately expressed. I believe those patriotic sentiments should be the guiding principles of every patriotic Democrat. If you elect me as a delegate to the Syracuse Convention I shall vote for him for Secretary of State. I am opposed to Peter Cragger and Dean Richmond, and, in fact, all Ben. Wood Democrats, believing they are nothing but secessionists in disguise and we never can succeed in putting down this rebellion unless we first subdue secessionists at home. They are lending aid and comfort to the enemy, and encouraging them by their talk of liberal offers of peace. No peace can be made with the seceded states without acknowledging their independence. Do that and we surely lose Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, and our Union dissolves like a rope of sand. I therefore believe in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the rebellious states, like bad children, are whipped into obedience. I think that the late offer of the Republicans to join with the Democrats, and sink party issues for our common welfare, magnanimous and wise; and if our Central Committee had not the power to accept it they should have called their Convention to assemble the same day as the Republicans, and then the people by their representatives could have settled the matter.

The secession Democrats broke up our national convention, defeated Douglas, and elected Lincoln, and now they say that his election is the cause of the present war. I say that the secession Democrats caused the war and all our present troubles, and they should be punished and subdued. Until this is done we shall have no government, and nothing about which political parties can have cause to fight. The only issue now is, for or against the war, and the support of the administration. I am for the war and sustaining the administration until we are victorious, or so badly beaten as to be forced to beg on our knees for peace. I will then fight for the Democracy, but until then we should all fight for our country.

"ONLY PATRIOTS—OR TRAITORS!"

In the last speech delivered by Stephen A. Douglas occurs this paragraph:

But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it.—There are only two sides to the question.—Every man must be for the United States or against it. *There can be no neutrals in this war;*

ONLY PATRIOTS—OR TRAITORS.

This is the whole story; and there is no mistaking "Patriots" for "Traitors." Neutrality is treason; and he is at heart a traitor who says or does anything to embarrass the Government or discourage the people. Those whose general leanings render it necessary for them to specially *affirm* their patriotism, are not true men. A real, hearty, honest patriot will be known as such by every one. He neither says nor does equivocal things; and hence is never doubted or questioned. Those who *are* doubted *should* be. There is something in what they say or do which *compels* suspicion.

The lamented Douglas uttered a great truth when he said; "There can be no neutrals in this war; only Patriots or Traitors."

HOW A MAN FEELS WHEN HE IS SHOT.—We take the following from a letter written by one of the Iowa volunteers, who fought in the battle near Springfield, Missouri:

"I was standing, or rather kneeling, behind a little bush reloading my musket, just before the rebels engaged in this close work retreated. Suddenly I felt a sharp pain in the shoulder and fell to the ground. Jumping up one of our boys asked me if I was hurt? I replied that I thought not, and drew up my musket to fire, when he said: "Yes, you are shot right through the shoulder." I think it was this remark more than the wound, which caused the field, all at once, to commence whirling around me in a very strange manner. I started to leave it, with a half ounce musket ball in my shoulder, and once or twice fell down with dizziness, but in a short time recovered sufficiently to be able to wall back to Springfield, nine miles, where the ball was taken out.

☞Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band is the only known remedy for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, and the pernicious effects of Mercury, and it is with the greatest satisfaction, as to its merits, that we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of our paper, of the Anti Rheumatic Band.

Sept. 6, 1861.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.-zz

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of Joseph Walter, in Union Township, by Thomas Oldham, Esq., Mr. JOHN GORDON, to Miss ELIZABETH WALTER, all of Union Township.

At the Pattonsville Parsonage, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. JOHN S. BONER of Pattonsville to Miss CHRISTENA BAITZELL, of Hopewell Township, all of this County.

On Thursday, 12th inst., at the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, by Rev. Sam'l Kepler, Mr. THEOPHILUS GATES and Miss SARAH KEELY, both of Bedford Co. Pa.

Sept. 1st, by the Rev. N. W. Colburn, Mr. GEO. W. TAYLOR, to Miss MARY ANN BROWN, both of Spruce Hollow, Bedford County, Pa.

Sept. 12th, by the same, Mr. DANIEL M. GRIFFITH, to Miss AUGUSTA WHEELER, both of Spruce Hollow, Bedford Co. Pa.

In Schellsburg, on the 19th ult., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL ROBB, to Miss SARAH CARLEY, all of Juniata Tp., Bedford Co.

In Friends Cove, on the morning of the 24th Sept., by the Rev. C. H. Hoffmeier. Mr. C. D. KOONS, of Bedford Township, to Miss MARY K. SHOEMAKER, daughter of the late Henry Shoemaker of Friends Cove.

DIED.

At her residence, in Londonderry Township, Bedford County, Pa., on Thursday, the 5th day of September, 1861, Mrs. ELIZABETH DEVORE, wife of Cornelius Devore, Esq., in the 66th year of her age.

By this despensation of Providence, a kind and truly affectionate husband, and a large family of devoted children, grand children, and many relatives and friends, have been deprived of one to whom they were all endeared by every tie of the most tender affection. Her loss to her family and neighborhood, is irreparable. Her benevolence, to the poor and afflicted most preverbial, her hand being ever open and ready to minister to the wants, to alleviate the sorrows of the destitute and needy always affording her the greatest comfort. The house of her husband, has always been the seat of the most generous hospitality, and that Mrs. Devore became known, admired and beloved by a very wide spread circle of friends and acquaintances. Of her, it may be said with great truth, that

"None knew her, but to love her,
None nam'd her, but to praise."

Cumberland papers, please copy.

In Schellsburg, Sept. 16th, SARAH J. W. BORDER, aged 6 years, 10 months and 10 days.

Near Schellsburg, June 26th, SARAH C. BORDER, aged 8 years, 6 months; and Sept. 19th, HARRIET B. BORDER, aged 11 years, 3 months and 26 days, children of Josiah Border.

Both died of diptheria. We were with the latter in her last hours. Though her sufferings were so extreme she bore them with great submission, and prayed to be taken to the Saviour. To her mother she said: "do not weep: I must suffer before I can see Jesus." May we all be like those little ones—"*perfect* thro' suffering."

On Monday the 9th inst., KATE C., infant daughter of Dr. F. C. Reamer, aged fifteen months.

"Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

At his father's residence, in Union Township, DAVID BERKHIMER, aged 21 years, 4 months, and 14 days.

MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

I propose to address the people of Bedford County, at the following times, and places on the present unhappy condition of the country.

At Enterprise, in South Woodberry Township, on Tuesday, October 1st, 1861, at two o'clock, P. M.

At Woodberry, on the same day, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At Hopewell, in Broadtop Township, on Wednesday, Oct. 2d, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Bloody Run, on Thursday, Oct. 3d, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Clearville, in Monroe Township, on Friday, Oct. 4th, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Schellsburg, in Napier Township, on Saturday, Oct. 5th, 1861, at two o'clock, P. M.

At Pleasantville, in St. Clair Township, on Saturday, October 5th, 1861, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Men of all ages and of all parties, are invited to attend. The Ladies, also, will be welcome visitors at any of these meetings. Other persons will also be present to address the people.

JOHN CESSNA.

Sept 27, 1861,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary Ann Buxton, late of Southampton Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK BUXTON,
Sept. 27, 1861. Executor.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bedford Mineral Springs Company, are hereby notified that the annual election of President and Directors of said company, will be held at the Bedford Springs, on Thursday, the tenth day of October, next, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M., of said day.

W. W. ANDERSON,
Sept. 27, 1861. Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified against trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, either by hunting, fishing, stealing hickory nuts or going through my grain fields. The law will be inforced against all, without respect to persons, so offending.

Persons can gather hickory nuts on asking leave of the subscriber, by giving him half that are gathered.

CHARLES SMITH.
Bedford Tp., Sept. 27, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

RIGHT!

The long established organ of the "Democrats" of Massachusetts, *The Boston Post*, thus speaks of the recent proclamation of Gen. Fremont:

"It is evident that as the military commandant of the State of Missouri he has a right to declare the confiscation of all property, of all that which is as property to the Rebels, however it may be estimated by other men, especially if that property becomes an agent in the hands of the rebels to assist them in a successful prosecution of the war. Of the policy of this decided proclamation, of this sending of the shaft home to the heart of the rebellion, there can be little doubt. It is time that the Rebels understood that, by their defiance and violation of all law they have, by their own suicidal hands, struck the first blow to that institution which the political philosophy of Stephens and the sword of Davis would support."

The opinion of *The Post* is the opinion of men of all parties here, except those who sympathize with their "Southern brethren."

A WORD TO THE LADIES.—The importance of providing woolen socks for the soldiers is not under estimated by Gov. Moore, of Alabama, who makes it a subject of a proclamation, urging that each lady should knit one pair for the Confederate army. This is an excellent idea, and we hope to see it improved upon by the loyal ladies of the North.—Our young misses, fresh from school, can leave their tabour and crochet work for a season, arm themselves with knitting needles, and work assidously for our brave soldiers, who will be exposed to the rigor of the fast approaching winter.

It is a social employment, does not interrupt conversation, and all should be capable and willing to engage in it.

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Oct. 17th Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, morsl, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, there will be sold at public sale, at the late Mansion House of Henry Ickes, dec'd, in Union Township in said County, on

Monday, the 23d day of October,

next, the following real estate, late the property of said Henry Ickes, dec'd, to wit:

One tract of land, (being the Mansion tract) situate in said Township of Union, adjoining lands of Amos Edwards, William Berkheimer, Adam Ickes, the heirs of John McDonald, dec'd, Conrod Claycomb and others—containing 240 acres, 148 perches, more or less—of which about 120 acres are cleared, thirty acres thereof being meadow, all under fence, in a good state of cultivation, having thereon a thriving orchard of excellent fruit. The improvements are two log houses, a story and a half high, a double log barn and other out buildings. This is a fine stock farm.

Also—a tract of land situate on George's Creek, in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Sam'l. Clark, Amos Edwards, Jacob Stuff, Alex. McGregor and others—containing 167 acres and 70 perches, more or less—of which 50 acres of upland and 20 acres of meadow, are cleared and under fence. There is also a good apple orchard on this tract. The improvements are a story and a half log and frame house, a double log barn and other out buildings. The land in this tract is well covered with excellent timber.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, the interest to be paid to her semi-annually, counting from the date of confirmation of sale—one third of the balance to be paid at the confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest—to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage.

HENRY ICKES,
JOSEPH ICKES,
Sept. 20, 1861. Administrators.

Public Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of the Orphans' Court of the County of Bedford, the subscriber will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

Thursday, the 10th day of October,

A. D. 1861, the following described Real Estate, situate in the village of Lafayetteville in South Woodberry Township, in said County, late the property of Jacob Teeter, dec'd, viz:

Two lots of ground—one thereof now occupied by George D. Caufman and having thereon erected a two story frame house and kitchen attached, and a good frame stable. On the other there are a blacksmith shop, a number of excellent fruit trees and a well of good water.

TERMS—one third in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, on the first day of Nov. 1862 and 1863.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ALEXANDER HOLSINGER,
Executor of Jacob Teeter, dec'd.
Sept. 20, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Executor of Elizabeth Black, dec'd, will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on the 16th day of October, 1861 at 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 20, 1861. Auditor.

Notice to Assessors.

THE Assessors (elect) of the several Townships and Boroughs, are hereby notified to meet at the Commissioners office, on Friday the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive their books, instructions &c. By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS,
Sept. 20, 1861—3 Clerk.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY authority of the last will and testament of John Holderbaum, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises in said Township, on Tuesday the 15th day of October, next, the

MANSION PLACE

of said dec'd. containing 160 acres, 40 perches nett measure, of choice land. About 100 acres are cleared and under cultivation; ten acres are meadow and the quantity can be increased to any desirable extent. There are on the premises three springs, said to be unfailing, one of which, can, with little expense be made to supply the house and barn with running water; there are also a well and pump at the door and running water on other parts of the farm. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, double log barn, smoke house and other out buildings; there is also a small apple orchard on the premises.

This property is about four miles from Bedford, and adjoins lands of Robert Fyan, John S. Ritchey, Jacob Fetter, Henry Beegle and others,—and connected with it, is a small bottom or island at Dunning's creek, containing 2 acres 74 perches, which will be sold at the same time.

Possession given on the 1st day of April next.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.

ADAM H. DIBERT,
JOHN MOWER,
Sept. 20, 1861. Executors.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.

GRAPES, of Choicest Kinds.

ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy

EVERGREENS,

suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES

for street planting and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs.

ROSES of chioce varities, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.
Sept. 20, 1861.

Public Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, in Napier Township, on Tuesday the 22d day of October, next, the following tract of land, being the Real Estate of Aaron Good, dec'd, adjoining lands of Jesse Blackburn, Adam Ott, James O. Kotinett and others, containing forty acres and allowance, about thirty acres cleared and under fence, about ten acres of meadow, a dwelling house, stable and other out buildings, thereon erected, a well of good water at the door, and a thriving young orchard of choice fruit trees.

The sale will commence at one o'clock, P. M., of the day above mentioned.

TERMS:—Fifty dollars to be paid at the close of sale, and the balance on the first day of April next, when the deed will be made, and possession given.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,
Sept. 20, 1861 Adm'r

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Black, dec'd, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bedford, on the 15th day of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 20, 1861. Auditor.

NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws for the session of 1861, have been received, and are now ready for distribution to those eatitled to receive them.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.
Proth'ys Office, Sept. 20, 1861.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Log Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or goverament road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nabraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure sale and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

O. B. SHANNON.
Sept. 13, 1861.

HO! FOR THE WAR!

JACOB REED,
Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cotonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shal not go away disappointed.

May 17, 1861.

Bedford Rail Road.

PROPOSALS will be received by the President and Directors of the Bedford Rail Road Company, at the office of said company, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 26th day of September, inst., for the graduation and masonry of the first twelve sections of said road. Specifications of the work to be done will be ready for examination on the day of letting.

JOHN P. REED,
Sept. 20, 1861. Sec'ty.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Steemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Rachel Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Executor, Southampton Township.
Sept. 6, 1861.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

GENERAL

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, JOHN J. CESSNA, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

SECOND TUESDAY, (8TH) OCTOBER, 1861, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

Two persons, in connexion with the County of Somerset, to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the Counties of Somerset and Bedford in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person, in conjunction with the Counties of Franklin, Fulton and Somerset, to fill the office of President Judge.

One person to fill the office of Associate Judge.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner.

One person to fill the office of County Treasurer.

One person to fill the office of Poor House Director.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of the Borough of Bloody Run to meet at the school house in Bloody Run.

The Electors of Broadtop township to meet at the school house in Hopewell.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at Keyser's school house in said township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnel, in Clearville, in said township.

The Electors of Napier Township to meet at the school house no. 10, near the house of James Allison, in said Township.

The Electors of Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school house in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr., Innkeeper, in said township.

The Electors of Snake Spring Township to meet at the school house near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the school house No. 4, near David Sparks in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout, in said township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the school house No. 4 near Mowry's Mill in said Township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodberry.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district and also; that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1839, further provides as follows, to-wit:

"That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless; First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age afore said, and give such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall, make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th of Independence of the United States.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff.
Aug. 30, 1861.

THE

ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY

OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR

RESTORING

THE BALD AND GRAY.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co.: Gents.:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, it is true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and answer invariably yes.—My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful; I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

ASTORIA, Run Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it. Respectfully yours,

REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—The testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited:—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert it you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large medium, and small, the small holds ½ a pint and retails for one dollar per bottle; the mediums hold at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, N. York, 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggis and Fancy Goods Dealers.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.
July 5, 1861.

NOTICE

TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

THE annual examination of Teachers, will take place in the several townships, as follows, to wit:

In West Providence, at Bloody Run, on Oct. 9th; in East Providence, at Householder's, on the 10th; in Monroe, at Clearville, on the 11th; in Snake Spring, at Hartley's on the 12th; in Hopewell, at Dasher's on the 14th; in Broad Top, at Hopewell, on the 15th; in Liberty, at Stonerstown, on the 16th; in Middle Woodberry, at Woodberry, on the 17th; in South Woodberry, at Enterprise, on the 18th; in Union, at Mowry's Mill, on the 21st; in St. Clair, at Eight Square, on the 22d; in Napier and Schellsburg, at Schellsburg, on the 23d; in Juniata, at Buenavista, on the 24th; in Bedford Township, at Bedford, on the 25th; in Londonderry, at Bridgeport, on the 28th, in Harrison, at McVicker's School House, at the foot of the ridge, on the 29th; in Bedford Borough, on the 30th; in Cumberland Valley, at Centerville, on the 31st; in Colerain, at Rainsburg, on Nov. 1st; in Southampton, at Chaneysville, with a lecture at night on common schools, on the 2d.

N. B. Satisfactory evidence of good morals and propriety of conduct must be furnished by each teacher; and without which the certificate will be withheld, no matter what the other qualifications may be.

Each Teacher will be required to be examined in the township in which he is an applicant for a school.

A public examination will be held in Bedford, on the third and fourth Saturday's—(16th and 23d) of Nov. for the *special accomodation* of all those *teachers* who *may fail* to be present at the examination in their respective townships.

No private examinations will be given in the meantime.

Examinations to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

Directors and citizens are requested to be present.

GEORGE SIGAFOOS,
County Superintendent.
Sept. 6, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Union Township, on Friday the 11th day of October, next, all that tract of land late the property of Mrs. Lavinia Imler, dec'd, containing eighty acres, more or less, of limestone land, adjoining lands of Abram Moses, Jos. Riddle and Peter Moses, about 70 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation.

ALSO, adjoining the above, a tract of mountain land, well timbered, containing eighty acres more or less.

TERMS:—$800, on the 1st of April, next, $666,66 on the 18th of June, next, $666,66 on the 18th of June, 1863, and the balance 18th June 1864, to be secured by Judgments, or bonds and mortgage

Possession given on the 1st of April, next.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Sept. 6, 1861. Adm'r.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.
Aug. 30, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the disease Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud: Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.
Sept. 28, 1860.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No 409 BROAWAY, N York.
G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors.
N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.
For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.
☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
June 28, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Feed Chop, for sale at Feagler's New Grocery.
Aug. 9, 1861.

THE COTTAGE BY THE SEA.

Childhood's days now passed before me,
Forms and scenes of long ago,
Like a dream they hover o'er me,
Calm and bright as evening glow.
Days that know no shade of sorrow,
There my young heart pure and free,
Joyful hailed each coming morrow,
In the Cottage by the sea.

CHORUS.

In the Cottage by the sea,
In the Cottage by the sea,
Joyful hailed each coming morrow,
In the Cottage by the sea.

Fancy sees the rose tree twining,
Round the old and rustic door,
And below the white beach shining,
Where I gathered shells of yore.
Hears my mother's gentle warning,
As she took me on her knee;
And I feel again life's morning,
In the Cottage by the sea.
In the Cottage by the sea, &c.

What though years have rolled above me,
Though 'mid fairer scenes I roam,
Yet I ne'er shall cease to love thee,
Childhood's dear and happy home!
And when life's long day is closing,
Oh! how pleasant it would be;
On some faithful heart reposing,
In the Cottage by the sea.
In the Cottage by the sea, &c.

Russia and the Rebellion.

A DISPATCH EROM THE EMPEROR TO HIS MINISTER.

The Acknowledgement of Secretary Seward

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. 1861.

The Russian Minister, M. De Stoeckl, had an audience of the President on Saturday, and read to him the following dispatch:

'ST. PETERSBURG, July 10, 1861.

"M. DE STOEKL, &c.—*Sir*: From the beginning of the conflict which divides the United States of America, you have been desired to make known to the Federal Government the deep interest with which our august master was observing the developement of a crisis which keeps in question the prosperity and even the existence of the Union. The Emperor profoundly regrets to see that the hope of a peaceful solution is not realized and that American citizens, already in arms, are ready to let loose upon their country the most formidable of the scourges of political society—a civil war.

For more than 80 years that it has existed, the American Union owes its independence, its towering rise, and its progress, to the concord of its members, concentrated under the auspices of its illustrious founders, by institutions which have been able to reconcile the Union with liberty. This Union has been faithful. It has exhibited to the world the spectacle of a prosperity without example in the annals of history It would be deplorable that, after so conclusive an experience, the United States should be hurried into a breach of the solemn compact, which up to this time has made their power. In spite of the diversity, Providence seems to urge them to draw closer the traditional bond, which is the basis of the very conditions of their political existence. In any event, the sacrifice which they might impose upon themselves to maintain it, are beyond comparison with those which dissolution would bring after it. United, they perfect themselves, isolated, they are paralyzed.

"The struggle which unhappily has arisen can neither be indefinitely prolonged, nor lead to the total destruction of one of the parties. Sooner or later it will be necessary to come to some settlement, whatever it may be, which may cause the divergent interests now actually in conflict to coexist. The American nation would then give a proof of high political wisdom in seeking in common such a settlement before a useless effusion of blood, a barren squandering of strength and of public riches, and acts of violence and reciprocal refusals shall have come to depen an abyss between the two parties of the Confederation, to end, definitely, in their mutual exhaustion, and in the ruin, perhaps, irreparable of their commercial and political power.

"Our august master cannot resign himself to admit such deplorable anticipations.

"His Imperial Majesty still places his confidence in that practical good sense of the citizens of the Union who appreciate so judiciously their true interests. His Majesty is happy to believe that the members of the Federal Government and the influential men of the two parties will seize all occasions, and will unite all their efforts to calm the effervescence of the passions. There are no interests so divergent that it may not be possible to reconcile them by laboring to that end with zeal and perseverance, in a spirit of justice and moderation.

"If within the limits of your friendly relations, your language and your councils may contribute to this result, you will respond, Sir, to the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor, in devoting to this the personal influence which you may have been able to acquire during your long residence at Washington, and the consideration which belongs to your character as the representative of a Sovereign animated by the most friendly sentiments toward the American Union. This Union is not simply in our eyes an element essential to the universal political equilibrum; it constitutes, besides, a nation to which our august master and all Russia have pledged the most friendly interest, for the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two worlds, back in the ascending periods of their developement, appear called to a natural community of interests and of sympathies, of which they have already given mutual proofs to each other.

I do not wish here to approach any of the questions which divide the United States. We are not called upon to express ourselves in this contest. The proceeding considerations have no other object than to attest the lively solicitude of the Emperor in the presence of the dangers which menace the American Union, and the sincere wishes which his Majesty entertains for the maintenance of that great work so laboriously raised, and which appeared so rich in its future.

"It is in this sense, sir, that I desire you to express yourself, as well to the members of the General Government as to the influential persons, whom you may meet, giving them the assurance that in every event the American nation may count upon the most cordial sympathy on the part of our august Master during the important crisis which it is passing through at present.

"Receive, sir, the expression of my very deep consideration. (Signed)

GORTSCHAKOFF."

The Secretary of State has delivered to M. Stoeckl the following acknowledgement:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept 7 1861.

"The Secretary of State of the United States is authorized by the President to express to M. De Stoeckl, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, his profound sense of the liberal, friendly, and magnanimous sentiments of His Majesty on the subject of our internal differences, which for a time have seemed to threaten the American Union, as they are communicated in the instruction from Prince Gortschakoff to M. De Stoeckl, and by him read, by His Majesty's direction, to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State. M. De Stoeckl will express to his Government the satisfaction with which the Government regards this new guaranty of a friendship between the two countries, which had its beginning with the national existence of the United States. The Secretary of State offers to M. De Stoeckl renewed assurances of his high consideration.

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"M. ED. DE STOECKL, &c,"

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.–tf

John E. McGirr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall. Esq., Bedford Pa.

April 19, 1861.–zz

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford apd adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1 Anderson's Row

June 29, 1860.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

April 13, 1860.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM. Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters, In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The summer term will commence, Thursday Aug. 1st 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM.

Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sel cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention. JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.–z

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment

Nov. 2, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinit . He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860. SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

CHARLES W. GREEN respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he will reopen his school on Monday, Aug. 19th, 1861, and will continue the session until the free school opens. Pupils received at any time.

Having a Normal Department connected with the school, it will afford an opportunity for teachers to prepare themselves before the commencement of the Winter Schools. The late standard of qualifications, adopted by the State Superintendent, will call for much improvement. Terms reasonable.

Bedford Pa., Aug. 16, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. SIMON BRUMBAUGH,

Aug. 9, 1861. Adm'r.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

For Sale.

A splendid gold English Leaver Watch, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.

Aug. 9, 1861.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by

March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus

received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs. Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaits, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same.

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BEDFORD
CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

THE 3d school year of this Institution will open on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1861. Miss E. D. Ward will act as Assistent in English and as sole instructor in Latin, French, German, Drawing and Painting. Experience has convinced the Principal, that there is no thorough and masterly education even for the mere English scholar without a drill in *outline drawing* (to which the first principles of the Perspective will be added.) How can the Diagrams of Geography, Natural Philosophy, Botany, &c., be thrown accurately upon the board, without previous training in Outlines? This exercise is invaluable, too, by impressing *upon the mind a habit of precision and of the perception of proportion in all things.* In the schools of Prussia the child is drilled in drawing from the moment is can hold a pen, and Horace Mann says, it is this early drill, which imparts that skill and accuracy of hand, which render the penmanship of the Prussian child, a model of legibility and elegance. In order to bring this invaluable accomplishment within reach of all; the Principal has resolved to charge but $1. instead of 8 or $10, per quarter, as is usual where it is taught as an extra. *Every member of the school* will be required to pursue the study from 15 to 20 minutes *every day.*

The Principal would also desire to form the whole school, who have studied English Grammar, into a class in French at $2 per Quarter. But this study is not made peremptory. It will however afford a most rare opportunity of pursuing, under an Instructress who has studied French in Paris, and who is otherwise an accomplished scholar, a branch, whose usual cost is $8 or $10 per quarter.

No pupil will be received for less than *one school year.* Those who reflect, will doubtless appreciate the reasonableness equity of this rule. Deduction will be made only in case of prolonged sickness, or of similar overruling Providence.—Until the new School House is ready for the reception of the school, it will convene for a few weeks in the basement of the Lutheran Church, which is central for all.

TERMS

English Branches, $6
" and Classics, $7,50
Drawing, (Permptory) $1 } per quarter.
French, $2

Miss Ward will take private classes, out of school hours, in the following extras at prices, viz:

Drawing,
French, } $5,00 each, per quarter.
German,
Crayon Drawing,
Grecian and Painting, } $5,00 for 12 lessons.
Oil Painting, $10 per quarter.

JOHN LYON, Principal.

Aug. 9, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREA EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain.* If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" neat, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reason able prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

April 26, 1861.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

DWELLING HOUSES
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.

June 21, 1861.–tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

HARD TIMES
MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED-WARE
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON
AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS
Relative to this
NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

TELEGRAPHIC

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.

Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of

FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING.

all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

May 10, 1861.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their suppl SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 10 1861.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.